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Fig. 5 shews it jointed at y to a frame on two wheels, so as to travel in a horizontal position; the dotted lines shew the upright position. In this case the frames may be longer, and the required height may be obtained by a smaller number.

Stepping blocks may be fixed to the case A , or a small ladder may be used to enable the workman to mount, previously to the elevation of the machine.

No. XVI.

TALC SUBSTITUTED FOR GLASS IN
WORKSHOPS.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. JOSEPH GLYNN, Butterley Iron Works, Derby, for the following Communication on the Substitution of Talc for Glass in the Windows of Workshops, &c., accompanied by Specimens of Calcutta Talc, which have been placed in the Society's Repository.

*Butterley Iron Works, Derby,
4th April, 1840.*

SIR,

HEREWITH I send you some panes of talc or mica, which we have lately been using in our steam-engine manufactory instead of glass. The constant breakage of the windows by the chippings, or pieces of iron, brass, &c., driven off by the workmen's chisels, induced us to have recourse to this as a substitute for glass. We tried wire-guards, but they obscured the light very much, and were other-

wise disadvantageous. The window-frames are made of cast-iron, and the talc panes, when fixed in them, are firm and elastic; many pieces of chipping driven against them rebound from them, which would break a glass pane, whilst heavier pieces make a hole without shivering the pane, as would be the case with glass. The first cost of the talc is somewhat more than glass, but probably a greater demand would make it less costly, by causing a larger importation. The pieces here sent were procured direct from Calcutta. The peculiar tint of the talc is not unpleasant to the eye, and in a workshop it is of no consequence. I beg leave to present these specimens to the Society of Arts.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

JOSEPH GLYNN.

*To the Secretary of the
Society of Arts.*